



Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

A PROJECT REPORT ON

Project Submission System

Submitted to:
Department of Computer Application
Mechi Multiple Campus

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelors in Computer Application

Submitted by:
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Under the Supervision of
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Tribhuvan University
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Supervisor's Recommendation

I hereby recommend that this project prepared under my supervision by OM PRAKASH GANESH and RAJENDRA RAJBANSHI entitled “**Project Submission System**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Application is recommended for the final evaluation.

Mr. Sunil Sharma

SUPERVISOR

Lecturer

Department of Computer Science and Application

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Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this project prepared by OM PRAKASH GANESH and RAJENDRA RAJBANSHI entitled “**PROJECT SUBMISSION SYSTEM**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application has been evaluated. In our opinion it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

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Abstract

A Project Submission System is designed to streamline and manage the academic report/project submission process for students, supervisors, and administrators. The system facilitates structured assignment handling, allowing administrators to form project groups, assign supervisors to each group, and monitor overall submission activity. Supervisors can create and assign reports topic, evaluate student submissions through multiple iterations, and provide feedback. Students can submit reports in various formats, track iteration status, and respond to supervisor feedback. The application also maintains a transparent workflow, improving accountability and collaboration among all the users and built with modern web technologies such as Spring Boot for the backend and React.js for the frontend, the system ensures scalability, security, and a user-friendly experience. By digitizing and automating the report lifecycle, the platform enhances productivity, minimizes time and effort, and promotes a structured academic workflow

keywords:- *Spring Boot, React JS, Tailwind CSS, Report Management, supervisory feedback.*

Acknowledgement

On this great occasion of accomplishment of our project, we would like to express our sincere thanks to our Supervisor **Mr. Sunil Sharma** for his valuable guidance and support in completing our project.

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Yours sincerely

Om Prakash Ganesh

Rajendra Rajbanshi

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	1
1.4 Scope and Limitation	2
1.5 Development Methodology	3
1.6 Report Organization.....	3
Chapter 2: Background Study and Literature Review	4
2.1 Background Study.....	4
2.2 Literature Review.....	4
Chapter 3: System Analysis and Design	6
3.1 System Analysis.....	6
3.1.1 Requirement Analysis	6
3.1.2 Feasibility Study	9
3.1.3 Data Modelling: ER Diagram	10
3.1.4 Process Modelling: DFD.....	10
3.2 System Desing	11
3.2.1 Architectural Design	12
3.3 Algorithm.....	13
Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing.....	15
4.1 Implementation'	15
4.1.1 Tools Used	15
4.1.2 Implementation details of modules	15
4.2 Testing.....	16
4.2.1 Test Cases for Unit Testing.....	17
4.2.2 Test Cases for System Testing	18
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Recommendations.....	19
5.1 Conclusion	19
5.3 Future Recommendations	19

Appendices.....	21
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List of Figures

Figure 1 Waterfall Model.....	3
Figure 2 Use Case Diagram	8
Figure 3 Er Diagram	10
Figure 4 level 0 DFD	10
Figure 5 LEVEL 1 DFD	11
Figure 6 Architectural Design of RSS	12
Figure 7 Database schema design	13
Figure 8 Home page.....	21
Figure 9 Login Page.....	21
Figure 10 Signup form.....	22
Figure 11 Admin Dashboard.....	22
Figure 12 Report Section	23
Figure 13 Group Management	23
Figure 14 supervisor management	24
Figure 15 supervisor's assignments section	24

List of Tables

Table 1 Summary table of Literature Review	6
Table 2 Test case for Installation	17
Table 3 Test case for User login	17
Table 4 test case for system testing.....	18

List of Abbreviations

The following table describes the significance of various abbreviations and acronyms used throughout the report.

Application Programming Interface

API 15

Cascade Style Sheet

CSS9, 15

Data Flow Diagram

DFD..... 10

Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML9

Java Script

JS 15

JSON Web Token

JWT.....9

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Report Submission System is a web-based application designed to streamline academic project supervision and submission workflows. This system facilitates effective coordination between administrators, supervisors, and students by providing structured roles and responsibilities.

In this system, the admin holds the authority to create student groups and assign a supervisor to each group. Each group may consist of multiple students working collaboratively under the guidance of their assigned supervisor. Once assigned, the supervisor can create and assign specific tasks or assignments to the group. These tasks are visible to all students within the group.

Each student is responsible for submitting their individual or group work based on the assigned task. Students can upload different versions (Iterations/Defense) of their work, ensuring ongoing progress can be tracked and reviewed. Once a task is submitted, the supervisor reviews the submissions, provides feedback, and may request resubmissions if necessary. This system not only ensures transparency and accountability in project supervision but also enables seamless communication and version control throughout the project lifecycle.

1.2 Problem Statement

The problem statement of Project Submission System typically revolves around addressing the challenges and limitations faced by traditional System visit to for each defense in the digital age. In the digital age time and effort can be saved by unnecessary travel, visit and cost. most universities are lacking in this automated system for managing ,tracking and handling Project efficiently. some key issues include:

- Miscommunication between students , supervisors, and administrator convenience.
- Difficulty in Tracking the progress and submission history of students .
- Lack of accountability and version control in report submission.
- Time-consuming and inconsistent supervision.

1.3 Objectives

The primary objectives of the Project Submission System are:

- To bring transparency and effectiveness in Project assignment and submission
- To enhance efficiency and reduce manual work and track history

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The Scope of Project Submission System are as follows:

- **Structured Group Management:** The system enables administrators to efficiently create project groups, assign supervisor and manage student members, reducing the manual errors and improving transparency in group allocations.
- **Multi Iteration Submission:** Students can upload their project in multiple iteration like(pre, mid and final), allowing supervisor to provide timely feedback and track progress throughout the submission lifecycle.
- **Integrated Chat:** a built-in group chat feature allows students, supervisors and Administrator to communicate in real-time. it ensures better collaboration , quicker clarification and reduce dependency on external messaging tool.

The limitations of OBS are:

- **Limited Real-Time interaction:** unlike platform with real-time collaboration (Google docs), this system does not allow supervisor or student to edit or comment on reports .feedback is only exchanged after full submission.
- **Basic File Handling Capabilities:** System supports uploading and viewing of documents but lacks advanced features like document previews, annotation tools, user must download files to view and review them externally.

1.5 Development Methodology

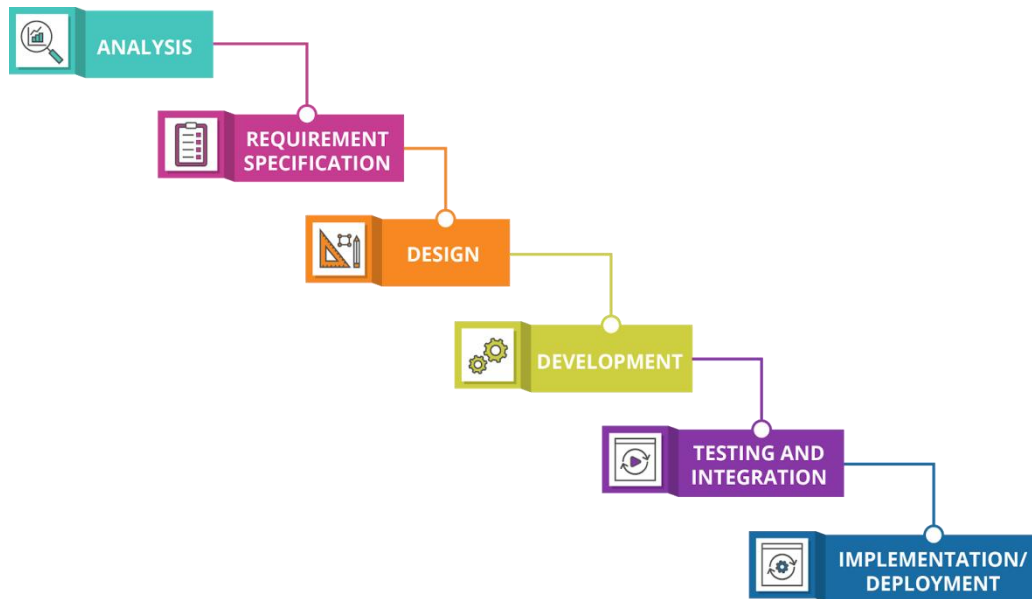


Figure 1 Waterfall Model

1.6 Report Organization

- **Chapter 1:** This chapter deals with the introduction of the project along with the problem statement, objectives, scope, and limitation.
- **Chapter 2:** This chapter describes the Background study related to the project along with general descriptions of project functions and components. Literature review in order to have broader understanding of the project concepts based on research done previously and analyse similar systems for comparison with projects.
- **Chapter 3:** This chapter focuses on System Analysis and design of the system using various charts and figures. Functional requirements using use cases and other techniques. Database schema, interface design and deployment diagram.
- **Chapter 4:** This chapter will provide and account on Tools and techniques used for project implementation and creations of test cases to test the system as unit as a whole.
- **Chapter 5:** This chapter will be the brief summaries of outcome of the project, conclusion, reviews as well as future recommendations, improvements that can be done on upcoming days and feedback systems, stability of the project.

Chapter 2: Background Study and Literature Review

2.1 Background Study

In academic institutions/Universities, the project assignment ,submission and evaluation of student project reports have traditionally relied on manual processes involving physical submission. These traditional method often lead to inefficiencies such as misplaced submissions, delayed review, lack of version tracking and communication gaps and lead to expensive in case of time and money both so , to maintain higher academic standards , there is a growing need for structured ,digital solution to manage Project submissions effectively.

The **Project Submission System** was developed in response to these needs. It provides a centralized platform where administrators can form project groups, assign supervisors, and monitor the overall activity. Supervisors can create assignments, review submissions, and provide feedback across multiple iterations. Additionally, the integration of features like real-time chat enhances communication, ensuring that all members remain connected and informed throughout the project lifecycle

2.2 Literature Review

Onwuegbuzie I. Uzougbo & Adu M. Kolade, “Development of a responsive web-based Final-Year Project Repository System (FYPRS) for Nigerian Tertiary Institutions,” World Journal of Advanced Engineering Technology and Sciences, vol. 12, no. 01, pp. 454-462, 2024. DOI: 10.30574/wjaets.2024.12.1.0246. [Wjaets](#)

This paper presents FYPRS: a web-based repository designed for managing final-year student projects, enabling submission, evaluation and retrieval of past projects. The system aims to replace manual/paper-based workflows in tertiary institutions and demonstrates enhanced efficiency, usability, and accessibility via a responsive design.

R. Rajesh Khyalappa, A. Verma, C. F. Fernandes, M. Nitish Reddy, Deepak G, & Harish Kumar N, “Challenging Approaches in Project Repository Management System,” International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET), vol. 10, no. I, Jan. 2022. DOI: 10.22214/ijraset.2022.40012. ijraset.com+1

This study focuses on repository management systems for academic projects. It highlights usability issues, cloud backup, auto-filling of metadata, and storing previous remarks and review comments. The emphasis is on reducing manual workload and improving repository maintenance in academic project workflows.

Aarya Dolas, Ankit Shingote, Pavan Rathod, Dr. Sarang M. Patil, “Online Project Submission Portal,” International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM), vol. 10, no. 01, Apr. 2024. IJREAM

This paper describes a web-based portal (in PHP) for online project submission within an educational institute. The system streamlines student submissions, teacher approvals, and record-keeping, aiming to modernize workflows and reduce paper-based/manual tasks

In [4], the authors present a web-based system titled “Web-Based Project Management System: Manage Your Academic Projects Efficiently”, developed for B.Tech students. The system was implemented using Python (Flask) and SQLite, and supports role-based access control (students, administrators), submission of academic projects, file uploads for assessment, a Q&A module for collaboration, and real-time project tracking. IJCRT The study highlights how automation of submission and evaluation processes leads to reduced administrative burden, improved transparency of project progress, and greater efficiency in academic project workflows.

Chapter 3: System Analysis and Design

3.1 System Analysis

The requirements of the system are clearly specified, understood, and are known straight. So, it will be feasible to use waterfall model in development of Report Submission System. The tools and technologies that are used in the system development are well understood and it is not dynamic. There are plenty of resources and guides are available with required expertise to support the development of the system.

3.1.1 Requirement Analysis

i. Functional Requirements

A Functional Requirement defines a function of a system or its component, where a function is described as a specification of behaviour between inputs and outputs. It describes a software system or its component.

- Registration and authentication: Admin will register students and supervisor provide privilege based on role
- Group Creation and supervisor assignment: admin will create group and assign the single supervisor to each group to number of students.
- Assignment management: supervisor are required to assign, review and track the project to and of each group and provide feedback to submitted report.
- Report Submission: students are allowed to submit their report in three interval (PRE , MID and FINAL) and track the progress of submitted Report.

Table 1 Summary table of Literature Review

SN	Product	Main Features
1	Final-Year Project Repository System (FYPRS)	Responsive web-based interface, online submission and evaluation, centralized repository, improved accessibility and usability.

2	Project Repository Management System (PRMS)	Repository management, auto-filling metadata, cloud backup, maintaining past reviews and comments.
3	Online Project Submission Portal (OPSP)	Web-based submission portal; teacher approval workflow; digital record-keeping; streamlined project uploads.
4	Web-Based Project Management System (WPMS)	Role-based access (student/admin), file uploads, Q&A collaboration, real-time project tracking, automated evaluation.

Use Case Diagram

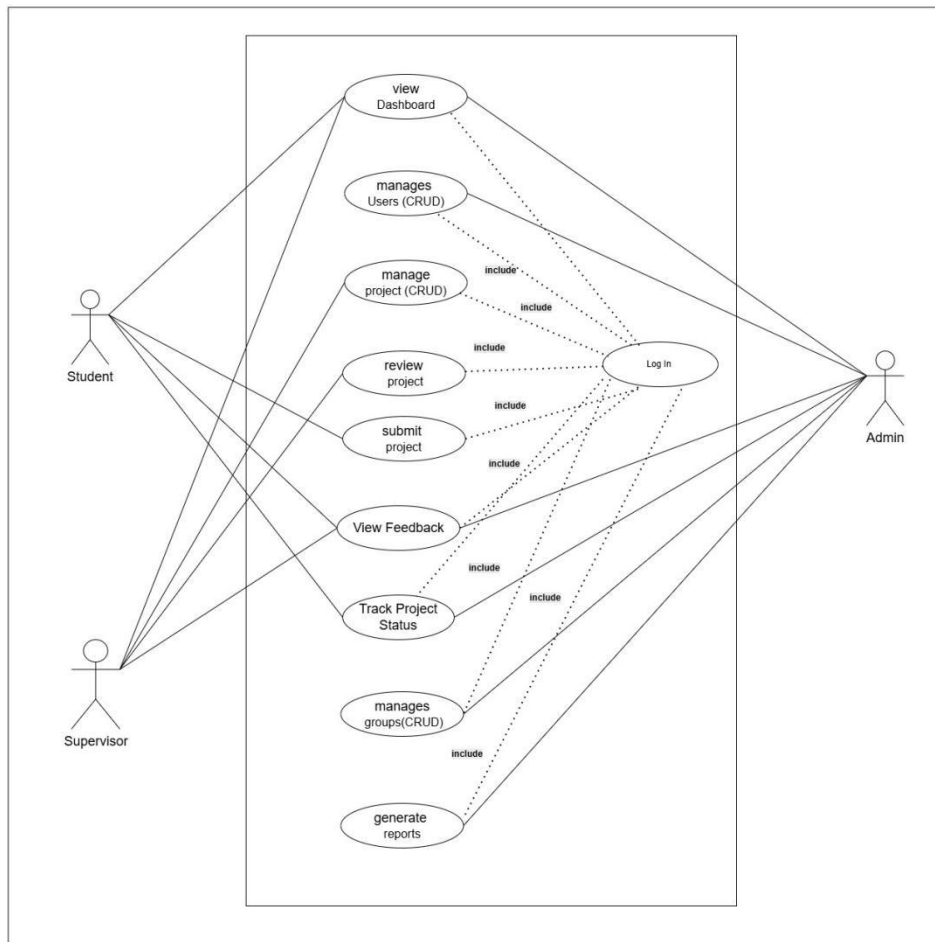


Figure 2 Use Case Diagram

ii. Non-functional Requirements

Non-Functional Requirements defines system attributes such as security, reliability, performance, maintainability, scalability, and usability. The non-functional requirements of Project Submission System are:

- **Performance:** The system must handle a large number of concurrent users without significant slowdowns.
- **Security:** User passwords must be securely stored using encryption techniques and authentication is token based.
- **Scalability:** The system must be designed to handle increasing user and room data without compromising performance.
- **Usability:** The user interface must be intuitive, user-friendly, and accessible.

- **Reliability:** The system must be highly available and minimize slowdown to ensure uninterrupted access for users.
- **Availability:** The system will be available 24/7.

3.1.2 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is an analysis that considers all of a project's relevant factors including economic, technical, legal, and scheduling considerations to ascertain the likelihood of completing the project successfully. Preliminary investigation examines project feasibility, the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Technical, Operational and Economic, Legal, Schedule feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All systems are feasible if they are given unlimited resources and infinite time.

i. Technical: The system is developed by using best technological system development technologies such as JavaScript, HTML{ XE "Hyper Text Markup Language:HTML" }, CSS{ XE "Cascade Style Sheet:CSS" }, MySql, Spring Boot, Tailwind css, JWT{ XE "JSON Web Token:JWT" },React JS without any problem. When we evaluate the hardware's and software's requirement and how they meet the need of the proposed system, our proposed system is technically feasible because we have used currently available and affordable technologies to develop the proposed system with easy and attractive user interface.

ii. Operational: The system is operationally feasible by changing the manual system to the web based online system and giving the user easy to use automated system or takes advantages of educational opportunities by minimizing efforts and time.

iii. Economic: The development of this system in general case has low cost since no components or team members are getting paid or purchased. The project is the part of academic qualification for bachelor's degree in Computer Application Tribhuban University and there is low monetary factor involved like printings and while correcting the errors in the system. So, the project is economically feasible.

3.1.3 Data Modelling: ER Diagram

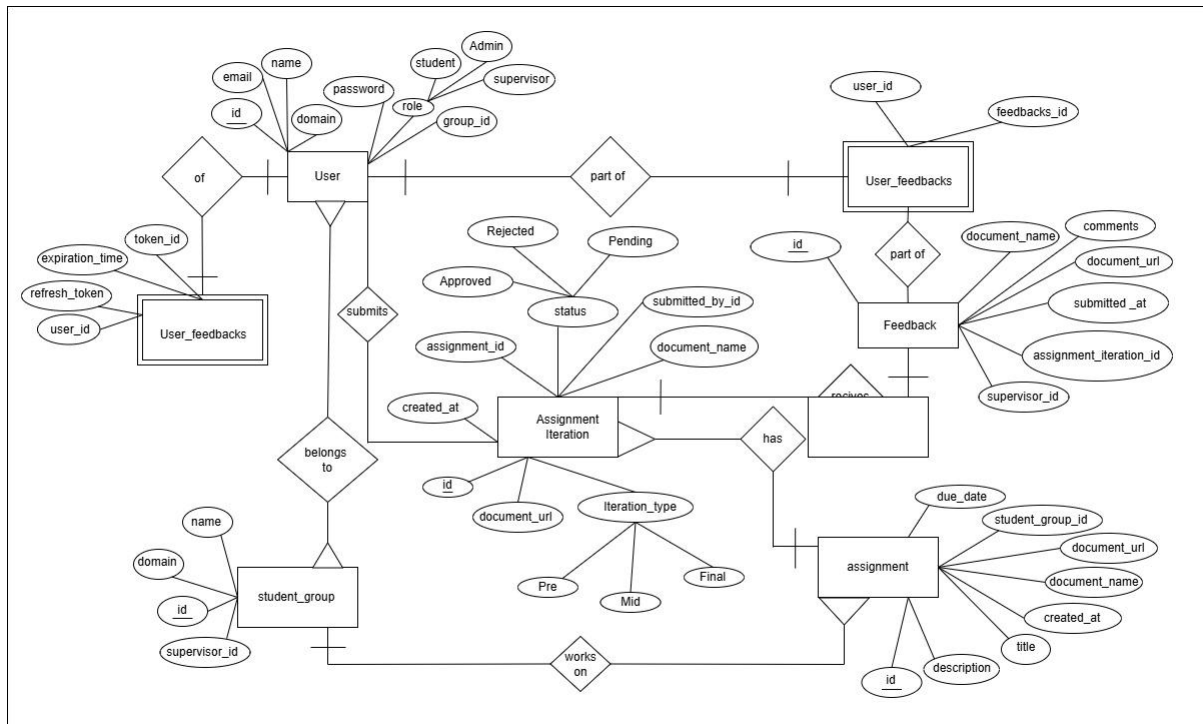


Figure 3 Er Diagram

3.1.4 Process Modelling: DFD{ XE "Data Flow Diagram:DFD" }

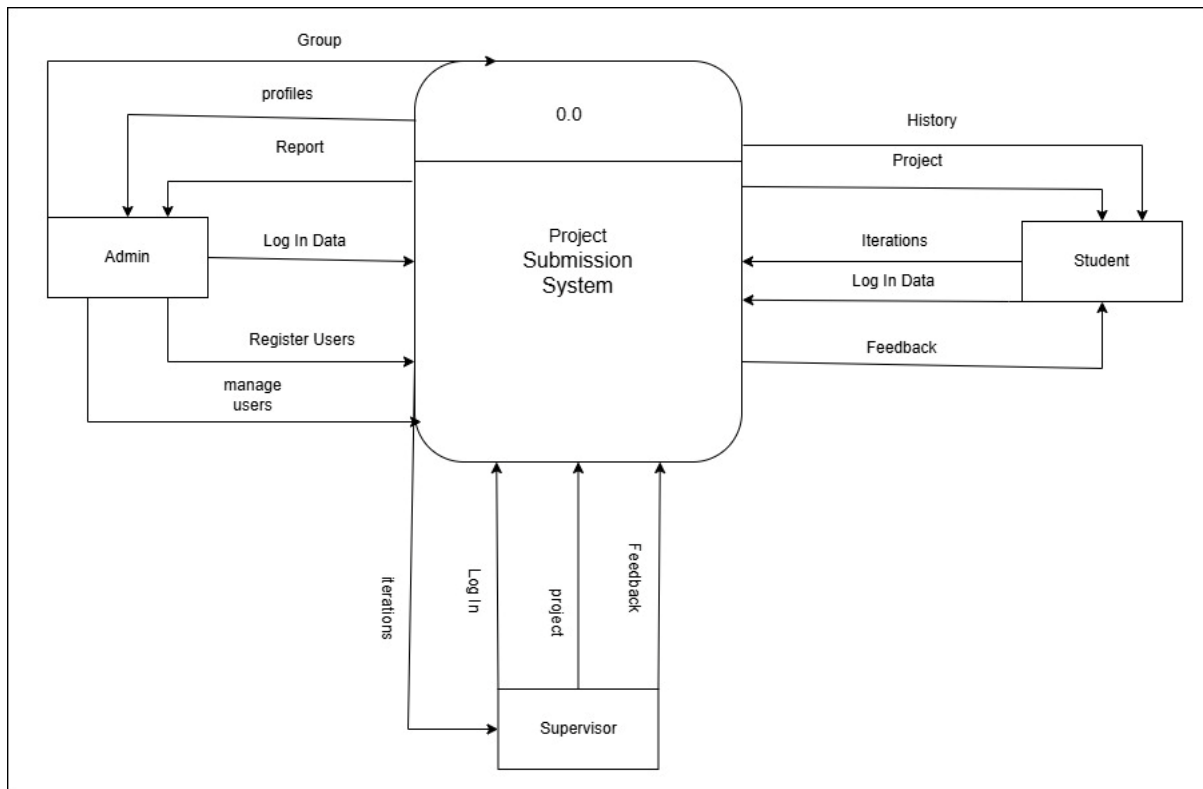


Figure 4 level 0 DFD

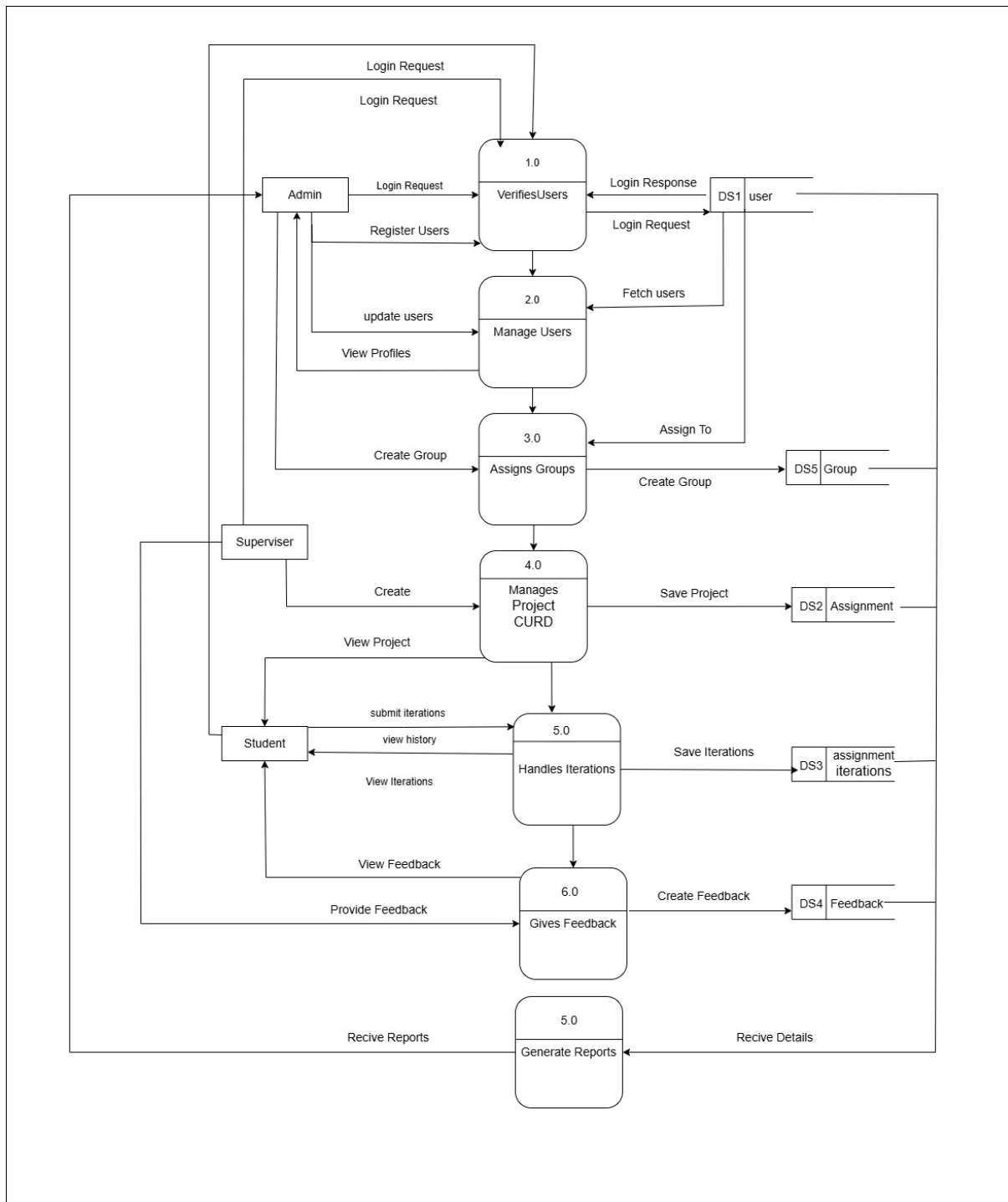


Figure 5 LEVEL 1 DFD

3.2 System Desing

System design is the process of designing the elements of a system such as the architecture, modules and components, the different interfaces of those components and the data that goes through that system. Online Attendance System is designed using various schema design, CASE tools and is described using following designs.

3.2.1 Architectural Design

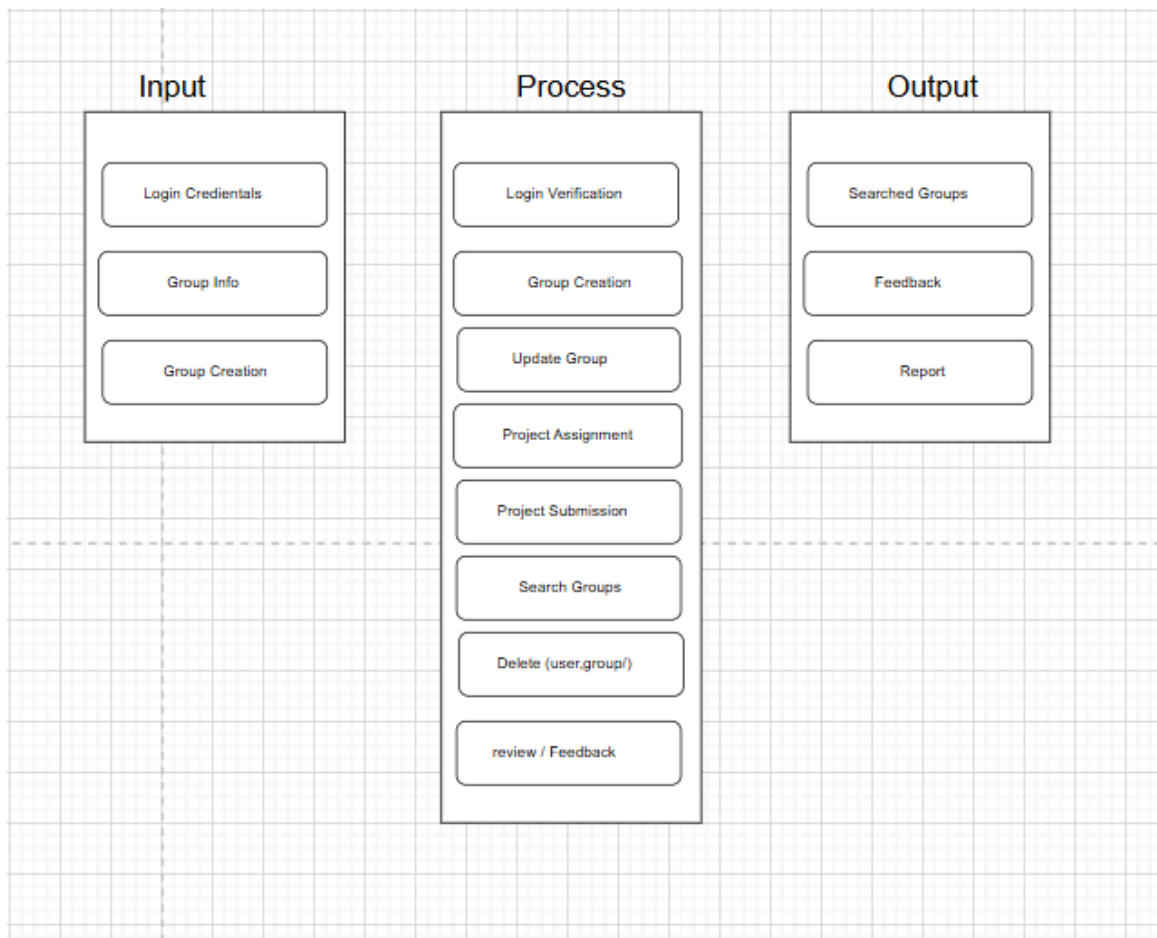


Figure 6 Architectural Design of PSS

3.2.2 Database Schema Design

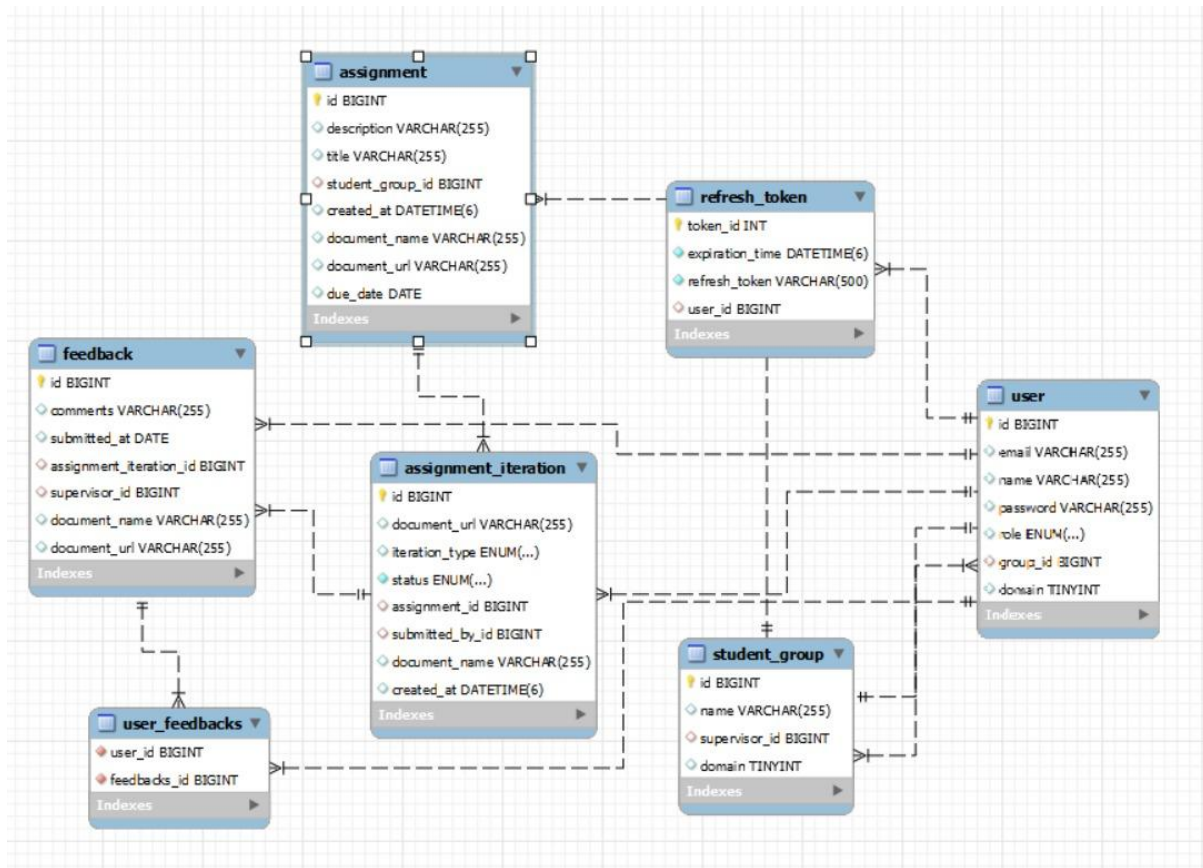


Figure 7 Database schema design

3.3 Algorithm

TimSort: It's a hybrid, stable sorting algorithm that combines the best features of Merge Sort and Insertion Sort. It was designed by Tim Peters in 2002 for use in the Python programming language and is now the default sorting algorithm in Java, Android, and V8 (Node.js/Chrome). Its working steps are like:

- Identify Runs: TimSort first scans the data to find naturally occurring "runs"—subsequences that are already sorted (either ascending or strictly descending).
- Insertion Sort (Small Runs): For runs smaller than a specific minimum size (often 32 or 64 elements), it uses Insertion Sort. Insertion Sort is very efficient on small and nearly sorted arrays due to its low constant factors and minimal overhead.
- Merge Runs: The runs are then placed onto a stack and Merge Sort's process is used to combine them.
- Optimized Merging: It uses a specialized merge process that maintains invariants (rules) on the size of the runs on the stack to ensure the merges are performed efficiently, avoiding highly unbalanced merges that could degrade performance.

- v. Final Sorted List: This repeated, optimized merging process combines all the runs until the entire array is sorted

Linear Search : It's the simplest searching algorithm. It sequentially checks every element in a list until a match is found or the entire list has been searched. Its working steps are like:

- i. Start at the Beginning: The algorithm begins at the very first element of the list or array.
- ii. Compare: It compares the element being searched (the target value) with the current element of the list.
- iii. Match Found: If the target value matches the current element, the search is successful, and the algorithm returns the index (position) of that element.
- iv. No Match (Continue): If there is no match, it moves to the next element in the list and repeats the comparison.
- v. End of List: If the entire list is traversed without finding the target value, the search is unsuccessful, and the algorithm concludes the item is not present.

Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing

4.1 Implementation

Implementation basically means the phase where the system is actually being built. Firstly, all the brainstorming is done and analyzed and implemented in a system in operation for the user. It is one of the most important phases of any project. Implementation usually consists of coding, testing, installation, documentation, training and support. Different tools and technologies that have been used to develop the system which are already discussed in the previous chapter. It is basically converting system design specification into working software.

4.1.1 Tools Used

Frontend Tools

Front end of this application is designed using HTML, CSS{ XE "Cascade Style Sheet:CSS" }, JavaScript, and React JS{ XE "Java Script:JS" }.The application is built utilizing the most popular combination of web technology.

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS. As of 2023, 98.7% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behaviour, often incorporating third-party libraries. All major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute the code on users' devices.

Backend and Database

Backend of this application is built with Java(SpringBoot)and Mysql database. Spring Boot is a cross-platform, open-source server environment that can run on Windows, Linux, Unix, macOS, and more. It is a back-end runtime environment, runs on the JDK and executes java file code. it is mainly used for making the secure and scaleable application , it is one of the popular tool for building REST API{ XE "Application Programming Interface:API" }s which is built on top of spring framework.if require JDK installed to run in the system.it provides the security features like spring security for securing the system. APIs are accessed from front end to display output in the browser.

4.1.2 Implementation details of modules

After the design was made and the problems arising from the design process were clarified and dealt with, it was time to start implementing the application. Implementing application of this scale requires lot of resources and explaining the whole implementation process will not be

clarified in this paper. However major important aspects in the implementation will be described. Some of the modules of PSS are:

- **Register Form:** It is used in order to register the new users to the website. It contains the text field like Company name, username and password. The information entered is further stored to be used in the login page.
- **Login Form:** It is used in order to provide the user the gateway to the website. It uses the data like username and password from register form to authenticate the user and give further access.
- **Log out:** We can logout from a system when whenever we want.
- **Dashboard:** This is the place where user are directed based on role . it shows all the authorized rights and data of logged user.
- **Grouping:** In this module admin will create group and assign the student and supervisor to that group for better tracking and management.
- **Profile:** In this module admin will view the profiles of Supervisors and Student ,Supervisor will view the assigned students profiles and Student will view his/her own profile.
- **Assignment:** In this module, we have feature that Supervisor will assign the Project topic to assigned students within a group.
- **Iterations :** In this module, we can show all the assigned task and submitted project and can track the submitted work.
- **Feedback:** In this module , supervisor review the submitted work and give feedback based on quality of work.

4.2 Testing

Testing is done to check the behavior of a complete and fully integrated software product based on the software requirement specification document. For the application or website to be deployed it has to be tested. Hence test cases will be written to test this application. There are many types of tests to be carried out on a web application for performance, functionality, database loading time, server time handling, user's actions and many others. We will not carry out all types of tests for the application considering the time scale to present this project. Hence performance check related to upload time, memory usage will be part of future test. We will focus test case on functionality, security and performance. So that various types of testing

procedures were performed in order to check the working mechanism and correctness of the system. Some of types of testing that we did are described below.

1. Verify that all the specified fields are present on the Register page.
2. Verify that for the better user interface dropdowns, radio buttons and checkboxes etc. fields are displayed whenever possible instead of text box.
3. Check the validation on the username and password fields (only valid username and password should be allowed).
4. Check the validation on numeric field by entering the alphabets and special characters.
5. Check whether the password and confirm password matches or not. If not, it should display error.

4.2.1 Test Cases for Unit Testing

Table 1: Test Case for Installation

Table 2 Test case for Installation

S.N	Input Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Remarks
1	Enter URL	Open application with its home page	Application executed with its home page	Pass

Table 3 Test case for User login

S.N	Input User Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Remarks
1	Omprakash@gmail.com Dipesh123	Open Dashboard	Dashboard displayed	Pass
2	123@gmail.com abc123	Show Error	Error Displayed	Pass

4.2.2 Test Cases for System Testing

Test Case for system testing

Table 4 test case for system testing

S.N	Input User Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Remarks
1	Enter URL	Open application with its home page	Application executed with home page	Pass
2	rajendrathapa@gmail.com Dipesh123	Open Dashboard	Dashboard displayed	Pass
3	Create Group	Created Successfully	Data showed on table	Pass
4	Edit Group details	Edited Successfully	Data showed on table	Pass
5	Submit Project report	Submitted Successfully	Data showed on table	Pass
6	Assign task to group	Assigned to group successfully	Output Displayed	Pass
7	Searching groups	Searched group Successfully	Data showed on table	Pass

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Project Submission System successfully fulfills its primary objectives of bringing transparency and effectiveness to project assignment and submission processes. It has significantly enhanced efficiency by reducing manual workload and ensuring accurate tracking of project history. The system enables smooth coordination among students, supervisors, and administrators through role-based access and real-time updates. By automating repetitive administrative tasks, it minimizes human error and saves valuable time. Supervisors can easily monitor progress, provide timely feedback, and maintain records of all submissions, while students benefit from a structured and reliable platform for submitting their work. Furthermore, the inclusion of activity tracking and plagiarism detection promotes accountability, fairness, and quality in project evaluation. Overall, the system has achieved its goals by creating a transparent, efficient, and well-organized environment for project management and submission.

5.2 Lesson learnt/Outcome

The primary objective of this project was to create a working system that interacts with the database to provide accurate and real-time information about the Project, so that Universities/collages can have proper tracking of project history and management of supervisor and students.

Overall, the system must generate reports on total groups available, students assigned to groups and supervisor too. manage the users (students and supervisor), which helps the administrator to manage students and supervisors and project.

5.3 Future Recommendations

The success of this project will depend on the number of people who will take advantage of the system. Future developments will be done according to the feedback and reviews obtained from the User using the system. there is a lot to be done hence this system can be considered as a initial point for something big to become. it will need more time and resources for this but it is still very realistic and possible to achieve. Architecture can be shift to monolithic to micro-service based on the system load and traffic. feature like project edit , real-time communication voice and video can be added. virtual presentation can be done etc.

References

- [1] I. I. Uzougbo and M. K. Adu, "Development of a responsive web-based Final-Year Project Repository System (FYPRS) for Nigerian Tertiary Institutions," *World Journal of Advanced Engineering Technology and Sciences*, vol. 12, no. 01, pp. 454-462, Jun. 2024. DOI: 10.30574/wjaets.2024.12.1.0246. [ResearchGate+1](#)
- [2] R. R. Khyalappa, A. Verma, C. F. Fernandes, M. N. Reddy, D. G., and H. Kumar N., "Challenging Approaches in Project Repository Management System," *International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)*, vol. 10, no. I, Jan. 2022. Paper ID: IJRASET40012. [IJRASET+1](#)
- [3] J. Kallepalli, M. Devika, K. Sravya, K. Hepsiba and M. Manvanth, "Web-Based Project Management System: Manage Your Academic Projects Efficiently," *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, vol. 13, no. 4, Apr. 2025. ISSN: 2320-2882. [IJCRT](#)
- [4] A. Dolas, A. Shingote, P. Rathod and S. M. Patil, "Online Project Submission Portal," *International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM)*, vol. 10, no. 01, Apr. 2024. (Details: online portal for project submission in educational institute.)

Appendices

Screenshots

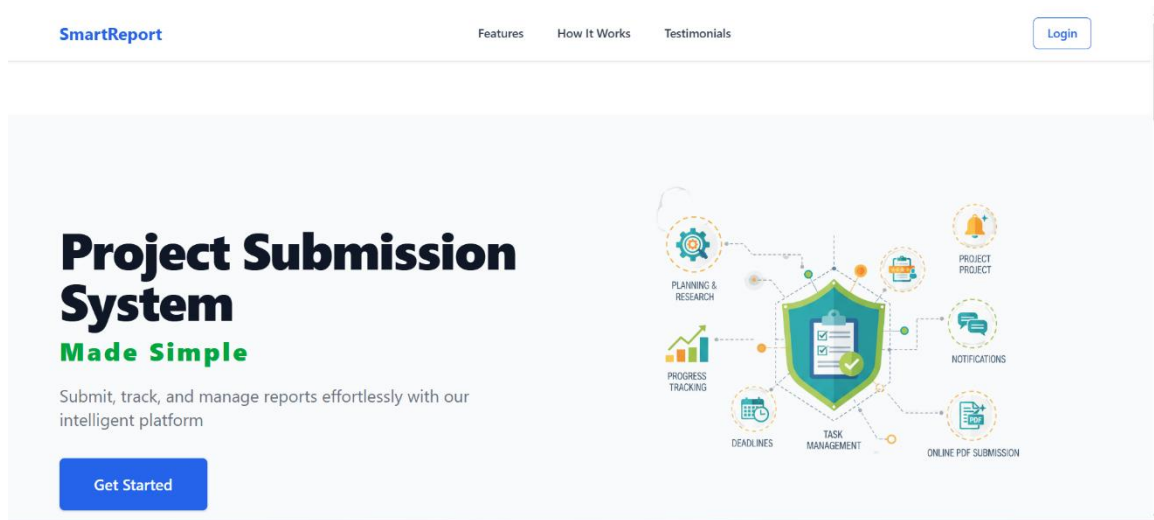


Figure 8 Home page

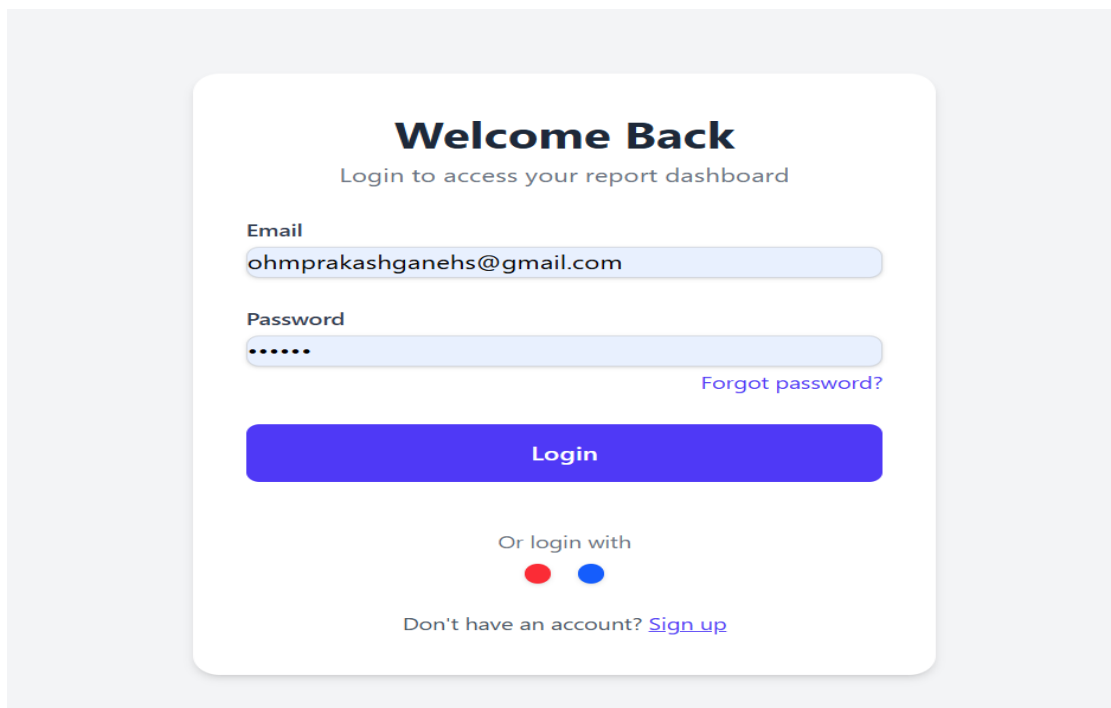


Figure 9 Login Page

Create Your Account

Get started with Smart Report Submission

First Name

Last Name

John

Doe

Email

ohmprakashganehs@gmail.com

Password

.....

Password strength

Confirm Password

Confirm your password

☐ I agree to the [Terms of Service](#) and [Privacy Policy](#)

Create Account

Already have an account? [Log in](#)

Figure 10 Signup form

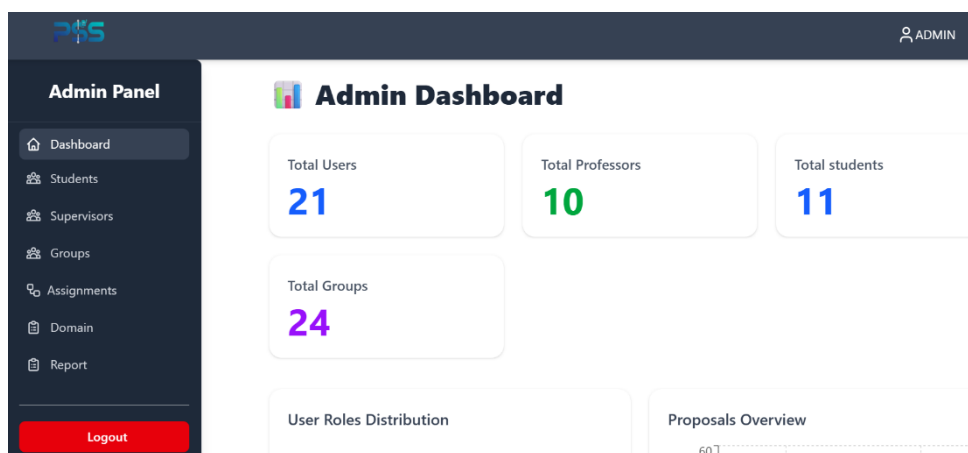


Figure 11 Admin Dashboard

ADMIN

Admin Panel

Dashboard
Students
Supervisors
Groups
Assignments
Domain
Report
Logout

Students

Supervisors

Assignments

Groups

Search in students...

Print Table

SN	Name	Group	Domain	Supervisor	Assignments
1	one two three	zinda	DESKTOP	anna	0
2	THREE upd	zinda	DESKTOP	anna	0
3	om prakash ganesh	rabi limichane hp	GAME	one	4
4	raju poudel updated	rabi limichane hp	GAME	one	4
5	om	rabi limichane hp	GAME	one	4
6	a	rabi limichane hp	GAME	one	4
7	b	rabi limichane hp	GAME	one	4
8	pawan	tomu	CLOUD	anna	5
9	raju poudel sir	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

Figure 12 Report Section

ADMIN

Admin Panel

Dashboard
Students
Supervisors
Groups
Assignments
Domain
Report
Logout

Manage Student Groups

Create New Student Group

Group Name

e.g., AI Research Team

Select Students

one two three
THREE upd
om prakash ganesh
raju poudel updated
om
a

Hold Ctrl (Windows) / Cmd (Mac) to select multiple students.

Select Supervisor

five prakash 6

Select Domain

WEB

Create Group

Figure 13 Group Management

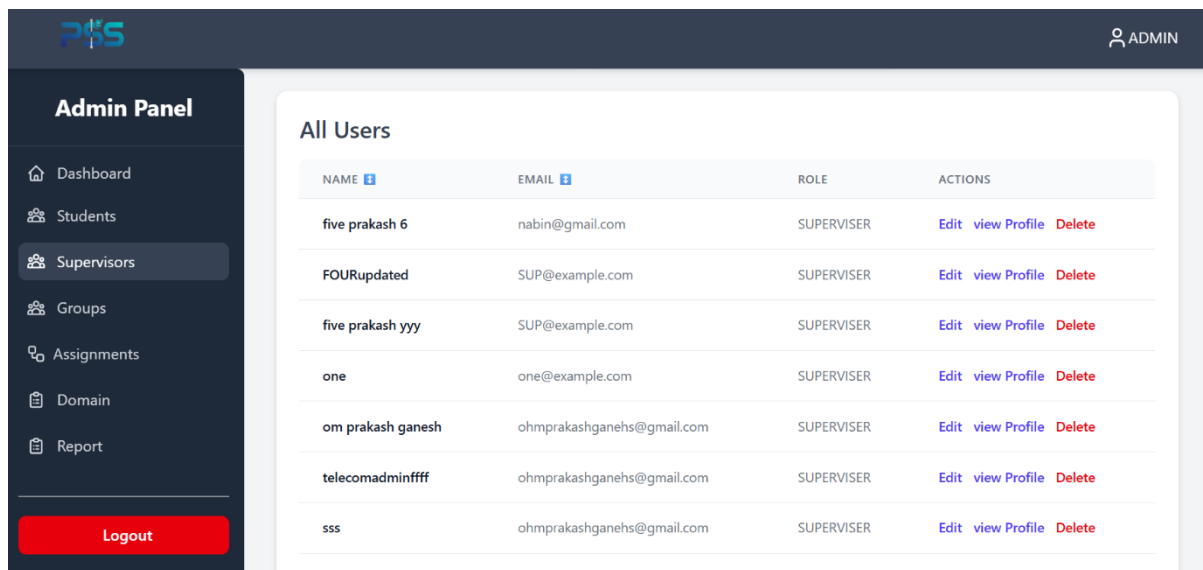


Figure 14 supervisor management

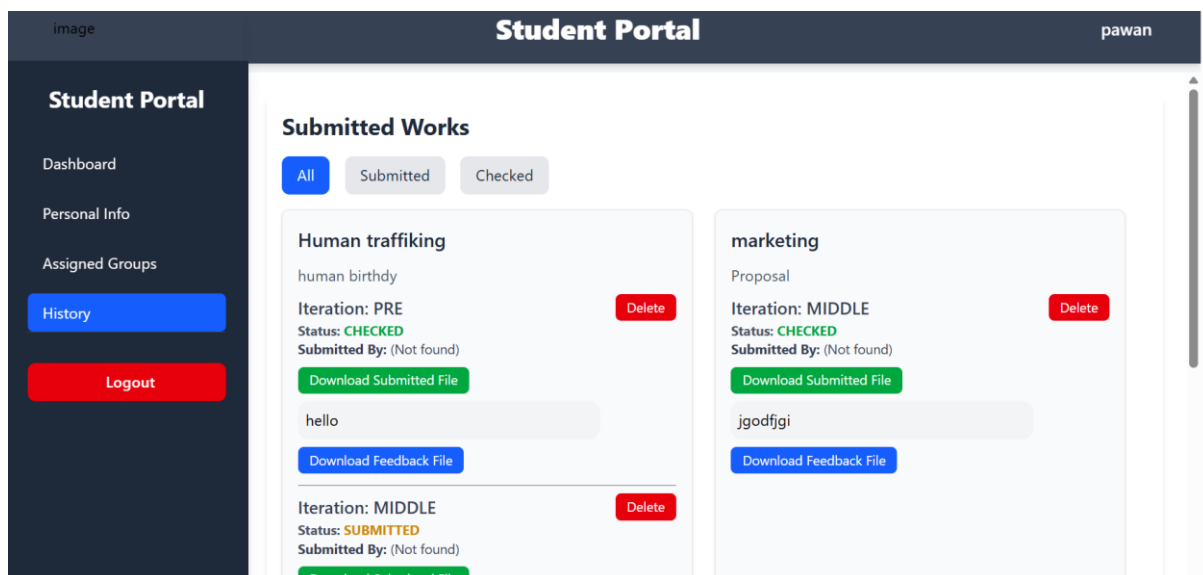


Figure 15 supervisor's assignments section